



Google Inc. is an American multinational public corporation invested in Internet search, cloud computing, and advertising technologies. Google hosts and develops a number of Internet-based services and products, and generates profit primarily from advertising through its AdWords program. The company was founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin, often dubbed the "Google Guys", while the two were attending Stanford University as Ph.D. candidates. It was first incorporated as a privately held company on September 4, 1998, and its initial public offering followed on August 19, 2004. At that time Larry Page, Sergey Brin, and Eric Schmidt agreed to work together at Google for twenty years, until the year 2024. The company's stated mission from the outset was "to organize the world's information and make it universally accessible and useful", and the company's unofficial slogan – coined by Google engineer Paul Buchheit – is "**Don't be evil**". In 2006, the company moved to their current headquarters in Mountain View, California.

Google runs over one million servers in data centers around the world, and processes over one billion search requests and about twenty-four petabytes of user-generated data every day. Google's rapid growth since its incorporation has triggered a chain of products, acquisitions, and partnerships beyond the company's core web search engine. The company offers online productivity software, such as its Gmail email service, and social networking tools, including Orkut and, more recently, Google Buzz. Google's products extend to the desktop as well, with applications such as the web browser Google Chrome, the Picasa photo organization and editing software, and the Google Talk instant messaging application. Notably, Google leads the development of the Android mobile phone operating system, used on a number of phones such as the Nexus One and Motorola Droid. Alexa lists the main U.S.-focused google.com site as the Internet's most visited website, and numerous international Google sites (google.co.in, google.co.uk etc.) are in the top hundred, as are several other Google-owned sites such as YouTube, Blogger, and Orkut. Google is also BrandZ's most powerful brand in the world.

Golden History

Google began in January 1996 as a research project by **Larry Page** and **Sergey Brin** when they were both PhD students at Stanford University in California.

While conventional search engines ranked results by counting how many times the search terms appeared on the page, the two theorized about a better system that analyzed the relationships between websites. They called this new technology PageRank, where a website's relevance was determined by the number of pages, and the importance of those pages, that linked back to the original site.



A small search engine called "RankDex" from IDD Information Services designed by Robin Li was, since 1996, already exploring a similar strategy for site-scoring and page ranking. The technology in RankDex would be patented and used later when Li founded Baidu in China.

Page and Brin originally nicknamed their new search engine "BackRub", because the system checked backlinks to estimate the importance of a site.

Originally, Google ran under the Stanford University website, with the domain *google.stanford.edu*.

The domain name for Google was registered on September 15, 1997, and the company was incorporated on September 4, 1998. It was based in a friend's (Susan Wojcicki) garage in Menlo Park, California. Craig Silverstein, a fellow Ph.D. student at Stanford, was hired as the first employee.

The name "Google" originated from a misspelling of "googol" which refers to the number represented by a 1 followed by one-hundred zeros (although Enid Blyton used the phrase "Google Bun" in *The Magic Faraway Tree* (published 1941). Having found its way increasingly into everyday language, the verb, "Google," was added to the *Merriam Webster Collegiate Dictionary* and the *Oxford English Dictionary* in 2006, meaning, "to use the Google search engine to obtain information on the Internet."

By the end of 1998, Google had an index of about 60 million pages. The home page was still marked "BETA", but an article in Salon.com already argued that Google's search results were better than those of competitors like Hotbot or Excite.com, and praised it for being more technologically innovative than the overloaded portal sites (like Yahoo!, Excite.com, Lycos, Netscape's Netcenter, AOL.com, Go.com and MSN.com) which at that time, during the growing dot-com bubble, were seen as "the future of the Web", especially by stock market investors.

In March 1999, the company moved into offices at 165 University Avenue in Palo Alto, home to several other noted Silicon Valley technology startups. After quickly outgrowing two other sites, the company leased a complex of buildings in Mountain View at 1600 Amphitheatre Parkway from Silicon Graphics (SGI) in 2003. The company has remained at this location ever since, and the complex has since become known as the Googleplex (a play on the word googolplex, a number that is equal to 1 followed by a googol of zeros). In 2006, Google bought the property from SGI for \$319 million...

Mission Infinity

“Infinity and Beyond “..... Yaa this is the Slogan from “ Toy Story “ which was released in 1995 , but it’s appearing from the Google’s Success that ‘Lary Page’ & ‘Sergey Brin’ had the same aim in their mind at 1996. Google’s mission, “To organize the world’s information and make it universally accessible and useful”, speaks to their goals, but does not reflect the way they earn a profit. The statement definitely gives the company a future to strive towards, as it will be quite some time before all of the world’s information is easily accessible even though they have made great strides. The mission statement sets the company up as a resource that would be used by anyone who was doing research whether as part of a thesis or just a question out of curiosity. The mission statement doesn’t give a time line, it only states the end result. The mission statement is broad enough that it allows for Google to use any means possible to organize information. This means that they are neither limited to search nor are they limited to using the internet in its current form. Google is now serving billions of search hits per day which is tremendous...billions of search hits does mean that billions of people surf the site & billions of chances to make money from Advertisises... I would rather want to disclose this thing that My project isn’t on Google..It’s on ***“ Google’s success “..*** It’s on the policies, products , Decisions etc. that Google had/has to taken to get success...I’d say there’s not a matter of Google’s policies , products as we do know that to make any company A Billion Dollar revenue ...we need only one thing & that is Innovation That’s the Google’s Success Secret... There are some key Points that Googlers are using to make them Innovative as...

- 1. Ideas come from everywhere***
- 2. Share everything you can***
- 3. You’re Brilliant. We’re Hiring***
- 4. A license to pursue dreams (Google's 20% time policy)***
- 5. Innovation not instant perfection (get something out there, get feedback, and iterate quickly and often)***
- 6. Data is apolitical (use data based decision making)***
- 7. Creativity loves Constraints***
- 8. Users not money***
- 9. Don’t kill projects, morph them...***

SOCIO-CULTURAL

The world is increasingly becoming more connected due to the means of communication available through the internet. And, for many people, the search giants like Google make the internet navigable. As internet use increases among all age groups and across all cultures, we will become increasingly more dependent on internet search.

In addition, most new cell phones are internet capable devices. People will use these devices for driving directions, to locate restaurants, check sports scores, download music, and even quick research. Google stands to benefit from this with an increased number of search queries. To enable more people to access Google's services from their mobile devices, the company has released its Android Mobile Phone Platform and Operating System as well as the Google Mobile App that can be downloaded on other platforms such as the Apple iPhone.

That was rather some philosophic key points which Google followed & is still following...now there are some realistic examples of Google's Innovation

Google—The Search Giant

Rather The Google wasn't the first search engine in 1996 .

(Before Google YAHOO & GO.com)

There was Google's great Innovation that makes it the giant as a search crawler, but what was that innovative technology that makes Google's search very accurate & Instant than others... That was **Pigeon Computing..**

Pigeon computing

The heart of Google's search technology is PigeonRank™, a system for ranking web pages developed by Google founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin at Stanford University.

Building upon the breakthrough work of B. F. Skinner, Page and Brin reasoned that low cost pigeon clusters (PCs) could be used to compute the relative value of web pages faster than human editors or machine-based algorithms. And while Google has dozens of engineers working to improve every aspect of our service on a daily basis, PigeonRank continues to provide the basis for all of our web search tools.



Why Google's patented PigeonRank™ works so well..?

PigeonRank's success relies primarily on the superior trainability of the domestic pigeon (*Columba livia*) and its unique capacity to recognize objects regardless of spatial orientation. The common gray pigeon can easily distinguish among items displaying only the minutest differences, an ability that enables it to select relevant web sites from among thousands of similar pages.

By collecting flocks of pigeons in dense clusters, Google is able to process search queries at speeds superior to traditional search engines, which typically rely on birds of prey, brooding hens or slow-moving waterfowl to do their relevance rankings.

When a search query is submitted to Google, it is routed to a data coop where monitors flash result pages at blazing speeds. When a relevant result is observed by one of the pigeons in the cluster, it strikes a rubber-coated steel bar with its beak, which assigns the page a PigeonRank value of one. For each peck, the PigeonRank increases. Those pages receiving the most pecks, are returned at the top of the user's results page with the other



results displayed in pecking order.

How was Pigeon Rank developed ?

The ease of training pigeons was documented early in the annals of science and fully explored by noted psychologist B.F. Skinner, who demonstrated that with only minor incentives, pigeons could be trained to execute complex tasks such as playing ping pong, piloting bombs or revising the Abatements, Credits and Refunds section of the national tax code.

Brin and Page were the first to recognize that this adaptability could be harnessed through massively parallel pecking to solve complex problems, such as ordering large datasets or ordering pizza for large groups of engineers. Page and Brin experimented with numerous avian motivators before settling on a combination of linseed and flax (lin/ax) that not only offered superior performance, but could be gathered at no cost from nearby open space preserves. This open space lin/ax powers Google's operations to this day, and a visit to the data coop reveals pigeons happily pecking away at lin/ax kernels and seeds.

Ok than that was about Google's Search ..but there are yet much more great policies & great products that makes Google globally multinational enterprise as follow...

Secret behind Google's Success..

This unique Advertisement system makes Google's market capitalization top \$100 billion.

Google succeeds through innovation. Its ad system, called AdWords Select, is only now starting to be matched by rival companies. Although Google keeps the details of their advertising sales system a secret, scholars have been able to crack a lot of it through diligence and observations. Google's allocates the best spots for advertisements to those who are estimated to pay the highest total amount. This means that it takes the price per click other companies are willing to pay and multiplies it by Google's estimated number of clicks that advertisement will receive and it ranks based on those numbers who will get which spots. An independent study by a search-engine marketing firm named Efficient Frontier Inc. showed that Google earns about 30% more revenue per ad impression than Yahoo! does. Further, they say that Yahoo! will soon follow in Google's footsteps.

While economics suggests that bidders will always bid their true value in a sealed-bid second price auction (Google has a modified version of this for ad selling), in real life the smart bidders bid slightly less than their true value. The naive bidders who bid their true value often overbid.

However, Google's system also has advantages for its advertisers. It is easier for advertisers to understand how the system works than the economic theory and has already been proven to work on a large scale.

This secret on Google links directly to our discussion about second-price auctions (in economic theory). It compares economic theory, which is much more complex when there are literally millions of unique searches performed using Google daily. Although the logic is correct, the smart advertisers bid slightly less than their true value in order to try to secure a spot in a slightly lower position on the search page but for a lot less money. The incentive for a good deal on advertising (with only small sacrifices) drives bidders away from the perfect true-value bid.

Another related topic discussed in this article is the appearance of click through rates in advertising sales at Google. As I described earlier, when Google decides who gets the top advertising slots for a given search, it sells based on estimated total sales, not click through rates as many of the other search engines currently use. This new system will soon be widespread among the search engine industry. Mathematical rigor makes this approach as effective as it is today. Accurate representations of estimated numbers ensure that Google maximizes its profits for every sale it makes.



AdSense is a 'contextual' advertising program where publishers simply add a piece of code to their blogs that helps Google analyze what your page is about so they can serve ads on that topic. This increases the chances of your readers clicking the ad which increases the chances that you'll earn something from them.

AdSense also provide a variety of other income streams to bloggers including a site search tool (you make money by people searching your site) and referral tools (where you can make money by recommending Google products).

History

Oingo, Inc., a privately held company located in Los Angeles, was started in 1998 by Gilad Elbaz and Adam Weissman. Oingo developed a proprietary search algorithm that was based on word meanings and built upon an underlying lexicon called WordNet, which was

developed over the previous 15 years by researchers at Princeton University, led by George Miller.

Oingo changed its name to Applied Semantics (company) in 2001, which was later acquired by Google in April 2003 for US\$102 million.

In 2009, Google AdSense announced that it would now be offering new features, including the ability to "enable multiple networks to display ads".

Types of AdSense ...

- *AdSense for Feeds*
- *AdSense for search*
- *AdSense for mobile content*
- *AdSense for domains*
- *AdSense for video*

How AdSense works

- The webmaster inserts the AdSense JavaScript code into a webpage.
- Each time this page is visited, the JavaScript code uses inlined JSON to display content fetched from Google's servers.
- For contextual advertisements, Google's servers use a cache of the page to determine a set of high-value keywords. If keywords have been cached already, advertisements are served for those keywords based on the AdWords bidding system. (More details are described in the AdSense patent.)
- For site-targeted advertisements, the advertiser chooses the page(s) on which to display advertisements, and pays based on cost per mille (CPM), or the price advertisers choose to pay for every thousand advertisements displayed.
- For referrals, Google adds money to the advertiser's account when visitors either download the referred software or subscribe to the referred service. The referral program was retired in August 2008.
- Search advertisements are added to the list of results after the visitor performs a search.
- Because the JavaScript is sent to the Web browser when the page is requested, it is possible for other website owners to copy the JavaScript code into their own webpages.

To protect against this type of fraud, AdSense customers can specify the pages on which advertisements should be shown. AdSense then ignores clicks from pages other than those specified.

After the marketing strategy of Google , There are some of the Products by Google that makes the enterprise Giant in software development.. as follow...

The Innovative products by Google ::



A downloadable application for viewing YouTube videos on selected devices.

Online video definitely existed before YouTube came into vogue. However, uploading videos, sharing and watching them was quite cumbersome. (...) Video files were too large to be e-mailed. (...) Viewers would typically need to wait for the entire video to download before they could start watching it. This was a problem not limited to just peer-to-peer video sharing. Most professional websites with video content had the same issue. Downloading the video was just half the battle. Users needed to install the appropriate video player, the free versions of which often behaved like "spyware". (...)

Distributing popular and hard-to-find video clips was clearly a success factor. Clips of the popular, long-running television show, Saturday Night Live was a particularly significant example. (...)

YouTube allowed users to easily embed any hosted videos on web pages or blogs. This turned out to be particularly popular with social-networking websites, especially MySpace. (...)

While the technology platform used by YouTube was not particularly remarkable, it was designed to solve the problem at hand. The technology concept was to encode videos in the Macromedia Flash format and take advantage of the millions of computers which already had the Flash player installed on it.

YouTube was launched when social networks started to become popular, when the bandwidth became cheaper and people wanted an interactive alternative to TV. But other sites did similar things, but couldn't get YouTube's success.

Google Code Search



Search public source code.

Mostly of interest only to programmers, Google Code Search is a pretty incredible mechanism for finding and browsing the innards of countless open source projects. Use the `lang:` operator to limit your results to a certain language, and search by developer name, file name, or comments.

Google Alerts



Make your web search results come to you with Google Alerts, email notifications that list the new web pages your search terms pop up on, real-time. To get results for several term searches in one alert, separate them with a pipe (|) or combine terms with AND, like `wildfire AND "San Diego"`.

Google Book Search



Remember those rectangular objects that you used to read by turning a page from one side to the other? Ah, those were the days. You can still get your books online at [Google Book Search](#), whose book-scanning elves add to the digital library all the time. Flip through pages of the books scanned into Book Search, and add books to your personal virtual library as well. Along those same lines, academics won't want to forget about [Google Scholar](#) for searching papers, theses, abstracts and articles, from academic publishers, professional societies, preprint repositories, universities and other scholarly organizations.

SketchUp

Free 3-D modeling program Google Sketch Up lets anyone virtually architect their dream house, remodeled kitchen, office, spaceship or skyscraper. Download Google SketchUp for free, for Mac or PC.

Google Apps Engine



Google App Engine lets you run your web applications on Google's infrastructure. App Engine applications are easy to build, easy to maintain, and easy to scale as your traffic and data storage needs grow. With App Engine, there are no servers to maintain: You just upload your application, and it's ready to serve your users.

The Application Environment

Google App Engine makes it easy to build an application that runs reliably, even under heavy load and with large amounts of data. App Engine includes the following features:

- ☐ dynamic web serving, with full support for common web technologies
- ☐ persistent storage with queries, sorting and transactions
- ☐ automatic scaling and load balancing
- ☐ APIs for authenticating users and sending email using Google Accounts
- ☐ a fully featured local development environment that simulates Google App Engine on your computer
- ☐ task queues for performing work outside of the scope of a web request
- ☐ scheduled tasks for triggering events at specified times and regular intervals.

Android



Only a couple of years since Google bought Android but it has fast become one of the most important operating systems in the world. Google was very smart to recognize that a large volume of searches would be taking place on mobiles in the future and building their own operating system was a very smart way of making sure everybody would continue to use all the Google products we see here on their phones as well as computers. Android has a large community of developers writing application programs ("*apps*") that extend the functionality of the devices. There are currently over 200,000 apps available for Android. Android Market is the online app store run by Google, though apps can also be downloaded from third-party sites. Developers write primarily in the Java language , controlling the device via Google-developed Java libraries.

Version history

Android has seen a number of updates since its original release. These updates to the base operating system typically fix bugs and add new features. Generally each new version of the Android operating system is developed under a code name based on a dessert item.

The most recent released versions of Android are:

- **2.0/2.1 (Eclair)**: which revamped the user interface and introduced HTML5 and Exchange ActiveSync 2.5 support.
- **2.2 (Froyo)**: which introduced speed improvements with JIT optimization and the Chrome V8 JavaScript engine, and added Wi-Fi hotspot tethering and Adobe Flash support
- **2.3 (Gingerbread)**: which refined the user interface, improved the soft keyboard and copy/paste features, and added support for Near Field Communication

- **3.0 (Honeycomb)** : a tablet-oriented release which supports larger screen devices and introduces many new user interface features, and supports multicore processors and hardware acceleration for graphics. The Honeycomb SDK has been released and the first device featuring this version, the Motorola Xoom tablet, went on sale in February 2011.

Upcoming versions of Android are:

- **2.4 (Gingerbread)** : an update to 2.3, anticipated to be released in April 2011.
- **Ice-cream sandwich**: a combination of 2.3 Gingerbread and 3.0 Honeycomb into a "cohesive whole", with a possible release in mid-2011.

Adwords

This is the reason that Google can afford to make all the other products on this list. In the early days Google was an amazing search engine but it was only when Google introduced the Adwords advertising system that the cash really started to flow. Google Adwords is literally a money making machine with Google acting as the ultimate middle man for billions worth of online transactions every year.

Nexus One

This was Google's foray in to making and selling a phone from scratch and it didn't really work out great for them. Also known as "the Google phone" it was sold online and did receive rave reviews although Google seem to have gone back to building the Android operating system and forgotten about this particular business model.

Google TV

This is the latest product that Google have been trying to get off the ground with the main reason being that Google are obsessed with getting in to the TV ad sales game and opening up

a new revenue stream. This will certainly be a longer play and the battle will be with Apple and other players coming in to the market and it will certainly be a hard nut to crack.

Google Chrome



Google Chrome is a web browser developed by Google that uses the WebKit layout engine and application framework. It was first released as a beta version for Microsoft Windows on 2 September 2008, and the public stable release was on 11 December 2008. The name is derived from the graphical user interface frame, or "chrome", of web browsers. As of January 2011, Chrome was the third most widely used browser, and passed the 10% worldwide usage share of web browsers, according to Net Applications.

Google Chrome O/s



Google Chrome OS is a Linux operating system designed by Google to work exclusively with web applications. Google announced the operating system on July 7, 2009 and made it an open source project, called Chromium OS, that November.

Unlike Chromium OS, which can be compiled from the downloaded source code, Chrome OS will only ship on specific hardware from Google's manufacturing partners. The user interface takes a minimalist approach, resembling that of the Chrome web browser. Because Google Chrome OS is aimed at users who spend most of their computer time on the Internet, the only application on the device will be a browser incorporating a media player.

Google Earth



Google Earth is a virtual globe, map and geographical information program that was originally called EarthViewer 3D, and was created by Keyhole, Inc, a company acquired by Google in 2004. It maps the Earth by the superimposition of images obtained from satellite imagery, aerial photography and *GIS 3D* globe. It was available under three different licenses, 2 currently: Google Earth, a free version with limited functionality; Google Earth Plus (discontinued), which included additional features; and Google Earth Pro (\$399 per year), which is intended for commercial use.

Uses

Google Earth is useful for many day-to-day and other purposes.

- Google Earth can be used to view areas subjected to widespread disasters if Google supplies up-to-date images. For example after the January 12 2010 Haiti earthquake images of Haiti were made available on January 17.
- You can explore and place location bookmarks on the moon, and Mars.
- You can also get directions using Google Earth, using variables such as street names, cities, and establishments.
- Google Earth can also function as a "hub" of knowledge, pertaining to your location. By enabling certain options, one can see the location of gas stations, restaurants, museums, and other public establishments in their area. Google Earth can also dot the map with links to images, YouTube videos, and Wikipedia articles relevant to the area being viewed.

Rather than the Google's Products There are some of the great features that makes Google so much Successful Enterprise ... These are those features that makes Google more different & Successful From others....

Features of Google

I'm Feeling Lucky

The "I'm Feeling Lucky™" button takes you directly to the first web page Google returned for your query. You will not see the other search results at all. An "I'm Feeling Lucky" search means you spend less time searching for web pages and more time looking at them.

For example, to find the homepage for IIT, simply enter IIT into the search field and click on the "I'm Feeling Lucky" button. Google takes you directly to "www.IIT.edu", the official homepage of IIT.

example:



The image shows a simplified representation of a Google search bar. It consists of a rectangular input field containing the text 'IIT'. To the right of this field is a button labeled 'I'm Feeling Lucky'. The entire search bar is enclosed in a thin black border.

Spell Checker

Google's spell checking software automatically looks at your query and checks to see if you are using the most common version of a word's spelling. If it calculates that you're likely to generate more relevant search results with an alternative spelling, it will ask "Did you mean: (more common spelling)?". Clicking on the suggested spelling will launch a Google search for that term. Because Google's spell check is based on occurrences of all words on the Internet, it is able to suggest common spellings for proper nouns (names and places) that might not appear in a standard spell check program or dictionary.

Web Page Translation

Google breaks the language barrier with this translation feature. Using machine translation technology, Google now gives English speakers access to a variety of non-English web pages. This feature is currently available for pages published in Italian, French, Spanish, German, and Portuguese.

If your search has non-English results, there will be a link to a version of that page translated into English.

Cached Links

Google takes a snapshot of each page examined as it crawls the web and caches these as a back-up in case the original page is unavailable. If you click on the "Cached" link, you will see the web page as it looked when we indexed it. The cached content is the content Google uses to judge whether this page is a relevant match for your query.

When the cached page is displayed, it will have a header at the top which serves as a reminder that this is not necessarily the most recent version of the page. Terms that match your query are highlighted on the cached version to make it easier for you to see why your page is relevant.

The "Cached" link will be missing for sites that have not been indexed, as well as for sites whose owners have requested we not cache their content.

Facts about Google

#1

The prime reason the Google home page is so bare is due to the fact that the founders didn't know HTML and just wanted a quick interface. In fact it was noted that the submit button was a long time coming and hitting the RETURN key was the only way to burst Google into life.

#2

They use the 20% / 5% rules. If at least 20% of people use a feature, then it will be included. At least 5% of people need to use a particular search preference before it will make it into the 'Advanced Preferences'.

#3

Employees are encouraged to use 20% of their time working on their own projects. Google News, Orkut are both examples of projects that grew from this working model.

#4

Google logs each search queries into its systems. More ever Google got patents for hardware designing too.

#5

Google's Personal Quote is "Give Users What They Want When They Want It."

#6

Back in February, 1999, the chewy candy known as “Swedish Fish” became the first ever company snack (not counting beverages) that was ordered into the Google office. Although a relatively small event, it has led to big things. Google is infamous in the industry for treating its employees to not just free drinks and snacks on tap, but full-on gourmet meals, three times a day at a plethora of on-site cafes and eateries, as well as regular BBQs during the summer.

Brin and Page have been quoted in the past as saying no Googler should have to go more than 100 feet for food, leading to snack-filled “micro kitchens” that are liberally dotted around the Google offices.

In fact, the free food is said to be so tempting that Googlers risk the “Google 15,” similar to the “Freshman 15,” where they pile on weight soon after joining the company.

#7

While the initial price for Google’s stock at its Initial Public Offering in August 2004 is an interesting stat in itself, there’s more to the story. The opening price for Google’s stock was \$85 per share. At the time of writing, the stock price was \$483 but has soared as high as \$600 in the past year, making GOOG a rather nice investment for many.

A bonus factoid from Google’s IPO process is the value Google stated it hoped to raise on its S-1 form — as much as \$2,718,281,828. It may just look like a string of numbers to non-mathletes, but 2,718,281,828 is actually the first ten digits of the mathematical constant “e,” showing that even as their company was planning to go public, the Google guys could still geek out with a bit of numerical humor.

#8

Gmail was used internally for nearly 2 years prior to launch to the public. They discovered there was approximately 6 types of email users, and Gmail has been designed to accommodate these 6.

#9

Google receives daily search requests from all over the **world**, including Antarctica.

#10

Google's name is a play on the word **googol**, which refers to the number 1 followed by one hundred zeroes. The term was coined by Milton Sirota, nephew of American mathematician Edward Kasner, and was popularized in the book, "Mathematics and the Imagination" by Kasner and James Newman. Google's play on the term reflects the company's mission to organize the immense amount of information available on the web.

#11

Googlers are multifaceted. One operations manager, who keeps the Google network in good health is a former neurosurgeon. One software engineer is a former rocket scientist. And the company's chef formerly prepared meals for members of The Grateful Dead and funkmeister George Clinton.

Thanxx.. This was what I could make on Google & it's secrets... I do hope you all will like it & plz.-plz. Do comment so I could check my level... & .. try to Improve my self...thanxx again..

Created By : Abhishek Sharma

Created on : 10 -3-2011

E-mail : being.Abee@gmail.com

Plzz-plzz Comment hard to improve me..thanxx..

Abhi Sharma.....